DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 299 989 IR 052 438

TITLE IFLA General Conference, 1987. IFLA Core Programmes. Open Forum. Papers.

INSTITUTION International Federation of Library Associations, The Hague (Netherlands).

PUB DATE Aug 87

NOTE 7p.; Papers presented at the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) General Conference (53rd, Brighton, England, August 16-21, 1987).

PUB TYPE Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS *Cataloging; Developed Nations; Developing Nations; Foreign Countries; *Information Dissemination; *Information Technology; *International Programs; Library Automation; Library Services; Machine Readable Cataloging; Management Information Systems; Optical Data Disks; *Preservation; Standards; Technological Advancement; Telecommunications

IDENTIFIERS Canada; *Transborder Information Flow

ABSTRACT

The four papers in this compilation report on some of the recent core programs of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA): (1) "The IFLA Universal Bibliographic Control and International Machine Readable Cataloging Programme (UBCIM)" (Ross Bourne, IFLA UBCIM Programme Officer); (2) "The IFLA UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) Programme" (Marie-France Plassard, IFLA UAP Programme Officer); (3) "Progress Report on IFLA Core Programme for Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications" (Cynthia Durance, National Library of Canada); and (4) "IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC)" (Merrily A. Smith, Director). (CGD)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

53rd IFLA COUNCIL
& GENERAL CONFERENCE
BRIGHTON, UNITED KINGDOM
16 – 21 AUGUST 1987

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED299989

IFLA CORE PROGRAMMES

Open Forum

Session: 075 Monday 14.45 – 17.30

The IFLA UBCIM Programme *(14-CORE-1-E)*	Ross Bourne IFLA UBCIM Programme Officer
The IFLA UAP Programme *(15-CORE-2-E)*	Marie-France Plassard IFLA UAP Programme Officer
Progress report on IFLA Core Programme for Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) *(32-CORE-3-E)*	Cynthia Durance National Library of Canada Ottawa Canada
IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Conservation (PAC) *(82-CORE-4-E)*	Merrily A Smith Director

IR052438

Data conversion by Saztec Europe
as a contribution to IFLA 1987

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
A.L. Van Wesemael
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE IFLA UBCIM PROGRAMME

Ross Bourne *IFLA UBCIM, Programme Officer*

IFLA's Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Programme was formed earlier this year by the merger of two existing core programmes, for Universal Bibliographic Control and for International MARC. The histories and backgrounds of those two programmes are surely well enough known by now to need little, if any, description. Instead, it might be more productive to summarize the entry in the current Medium Term Programme. Before then, however, certain changes in the organization of the Programme should be mentioned.

On this occasion last year, in Tokyo, IFLA participants had the opportunity to mark the departure of Ms Barbara Jover, who had effectively headed the Programme since Ms Anderson's retirement in 1983. The amalgamation of the two core programmes provided the opportunity to bring their management within the care of the British Library Bibliographic Services, both physically – the Programme has now moved from the British Museum building to 2 Sheraton Street in London – and organizationally. Mr Peter Lewis and I continue to have the honour of providing management support to the Programme, and have recently seconded Mr Winston Roberts from British Library Bibliographic Services to replace Ms Jover; Ms Julia Pratt continues as Publication Officer, in IFLA'S direct employ. It is hoped that the closer association of the Programme with a major national bibliographic agency will enable it to be even more responsive to the practical needs of the international exchange of bibliographic information.

The aim of the Programme is to promote the exchange and use of compatible bibliographic records amongst libraries in general and national bibliographic agencies in particular. Where national bibliographic data is in machine-readable form, the Programme aims to create and maintain standards for data exchange. The Programme provides a focus for all activities related to these aims and is therefore involved especially with the work of the Division of Bibliographic Control, its component sections and in certain cases with that of other sections and organizations such as Unesco, ISO TC 46 and ISDS. Because of its concern with International MARC, it has a particular link with the Conference of Directors of National Libraries. The Programme does not necessarily initiate action, but is responsive to the needs of the bodies mentioned above. Its areas of activity may be Standard Bibliographic Decriptions; the form and structure of headings and names; the international exchange of records in machine-readable form; and the dissemination of information on all these matters through its publications and through the quarterly journal *International Cataloguing*. Along with Unesco, the Programme has also taken an interest in the establishment of guidelines for the production of bibliographic listings, for example national bibliographies and union lists of serials.

Over the past twelve months the Programme has advanced these aims in the following ways. The review of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions, the ISBDs, commenced in 1981, is now finally complete, and I am confident that by the time of this presentation the Programme will have published new editions of the ISBDs, at least for monographs and non-book materials and probably for cartographic materials and serials as well. In the meantime, review groups for the ISBDs for antiquarian publications and printed music are working towards producing new editions of those standards; and facilitated by what has already been achieved in the earlier review process, those new editions should be available within the coming year, as will an amended version of the General ISBD.

Along with the general ISBD that lays down the overall framework for the stadard, those six ISBDs vomprised the original ISBD family in the 1970s. They are to be joined shortly by two further ISBDs, one for computer files and one set of guidelines for the application of the ISBD to component parts, that is journal articles, chapters in books, individual items in multimedia kits, etc. The success of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions has been apparent in their incorporation in national cataloguing codes.

The transmission of records has been assisted over the past year by the publication of two titles. On behalf of the International MARC Network Committee, which reports to both IFLA and the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, the Programme published earlier this year *International transfers of national MARC records*. This is essentially an updating of an earlier UBC publication that sought to promote a model agreement for the exchange of MARC records. The other title is the *UNIMARC Manual*, which replaces the *UNIMARC Handbook* and the second edition of *UNIMARC* itself. Similar activity is presently taking place to develop a UNIMARC format for authority entries.

The earlier manifestations of these two titles were published by the UBC Programme on behalf of what became eventually the International MARC Programme. IMP was originally shared between the British Library in London and the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt an Main. The incorporation of the UBC and IM programmes at the beginning of this year did not take place before the DB had completed work on the second edition of its *International guide to MARC databases and services*. This essential guide to the range of services available from the various agencies is available only from the Deutsche Bibliothek; corrections and amendments will be held by the UBCIM Programme in London until a decision on the method of publication of that information is made. The last issue of the DB'S *IMP Newsletter*, has, however, been published, but it is intended that *International Cataloguing* will henceforth carry news and information of interest to the MARC community.

International Cataloguing continues to be the major medium of dissemination on UBC and MARC affairs, and news on activities and development taking place on the various projects can be followed there. It should be evident, however, that its title is starting to seem too restrictive for the type of material that appears there. Whether its title should change and what it might be are question that are presently being asked. Over its sixteen years it has, I believe, established a reputation for comprehensive and authoritative coverage in the field of bibliographic control, and whatever its future might be, the Progammes's officers are anxious to preserve and enhance that reputation.

In the immediate future, it is hoped to update some of the titles that appear to have been well received in recent years. For example: the annotated ISBD bibliography; the list of uniform headings for higher legislative and ministerial bodies in European countries; and an amalgamation of *Names of persons* and its supplement. The proceedings of tomorrow's National Bibliographies Seminar is another candidate for publication.

The purpose of IFLA's open fora is to disseminate information about its activities. But I sense that a recital of achievements, particularly achievements that echo what has been said at previous IFLA conferences, is not enough. I should like, therefore, to speculate a little on the future of the Programme. It could be reasonably argued that the Programme had been responsible for establishing the infrastructure for universal bibliographic control, through its promotion of the ISBDs and the UNIMARC format, and that therefore its mission had been largely accomplished. While that infrastructure is undeniably in existence, I would suggest that there are important factors that make the need for a UBCIM programme as valid now as when the two original core programmes were first established. These factors are as follows: technology, the economic climate and professional standards; and I shall look at each in turn.

From being essentially an optional extra to many libraries, automation has become an inseparable part of our daily routines. In the context of bibliographic control, it is enabling us to revolutionize processes in a way that would have seemed far-fetched at the time of the Paris conference of 1961 or the Copenhagen meeting of 1969. For example, both the 1961 and 1969 meetings were based on the premise that catalogues were library aids that could only be used provided that cataloguer and user happened to agree on access points. Now, one may justifiably ask oneself whether the principle of the pre-selected access point is still valid. To many smaller libraries, especially those in the Third World, of course, there is no option. But the increasing use of micre-computers, which can manipulate records downloaded from a CD-ROM product, could start to eliminate what at present seem enormous differences between libraries of the North and those of the South – assuming, of course, the availability of a predictable power supply. Again, the electronic capture of the front matter of a document, that is its title page and list of contents, may eliminate altogether the need for cataloguing, although not the need to standardize that information in some way. What I am not saying is that we should jettison our standards, rather that there will inevitably be less emphasis placed upon them, to the advantage of the protocols that are going to become necessary if bibliographic records are to continue being exchanged amongs libraries. The International MARC Network Committee is at present discussing standards for national bibliographies on CD-ROM; this is one step along the road I have been outlining.

The second factor is the economic climate, which affects dissemination. This has always been an important element in UBC and with the kind of development I have been outlining it is likely to assume greater importance. The cost of technology is decreasing, but

on the other hand, other costs are growing and libraries are increasingly having to justify all items of expenditure, if not their very existence. There is less money available for librarians to travel around the world attending meetings such as IFLA and gathering information on new developments; and not to mention less money for those developments themselves. This will place a burden upon the core programmes such as UBCIM to ensure that their activities are economically relevant to libraries as well as widely promoted. This challenge will have to be met if the work of the Programme is not to become ultimately sterile.

Finally, professional standards. When libraries first started using automation in the 1960s, it was expected that technology would set up its own standards. In consequence, much energy has been used up in the last twenty years to ensure that it is the librarian, not the computer-salesman, who is managing the library. While libraries cannot expect to wield much influence over the development of technical standards and protocols in the computing and telecommunication fields, that is not to say that we should not continue to apply those standards of service that enable us to make material and information available to our users. In UBCIM terms, this may mean ensuring that the user is at least as well served as before and if possible more so; for example, that bibliographic data is not lost because it is inconveniently long or that unnecessary restrictions are not placed upon the re-use of records outside its place or origin. The latter issue is, in fact, being addressed by another core programme, that for Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications.

Over the next few years the UBCIM Programme must take account of the three factors I have been discussing and ensure that its activities do not become irrelevant. Bibliographic control is at the heart of the use that is made of our libraries, and we must make certain that this important international programme runs alongside, if not in front of, the efforts that individual libraries are making to improve accessibility to their collections.

15-CORE-2-E

THE IFLA UAP PROGRAMME

Marie-France Plassard *IFLA UAP, Programme Officer*

UAP Advisory Committee

The present membership of the Advisory Committee continues until the General Conference in Brighton, after which a number of changes will be made. Several committee members will by then have completed their first term of four years in office. They are: William Brown, representing the Division of Collections and Services; Marc Chauveinc (Management and Technology); Ms Gvishiani-Kosygina (co-opted member); Tor Henriksen (Bibliographic Control); and John Ndegwa (co-opted member). The necessary procedures have already been initiated to ensure the nomination of new Divisional representatives; the appointment of co-opted members is at the discretion of the Programme Management Committee. The Term of officer of other members continues until 1989.

Prior to the General Conference in Tokyo, it was suggested that the mechanism to ensure liaison between the various core programmes, namely that the chairs of the respective Advisory Committee sit *ex-officio* on the other programme Advisory Committees, should be reviewed and possibly be replaced by a regular meeting between the officers of the core programmes. The first such meeting took place in Tokyo, and a meeting of officers has been scheduled for the conference in Brighton. These will probably now become a regular part of the General Conference programme.

Meetings

At the time of writing no meetings on UAP have yet taken place in 1987. However, a number are planned for later in the year. In December 1986 Marc Chauveinc, member of the UAP Advisory Committee, participated in a training course on agricultural information sources in Dakar, organized by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation in collaboration with IFLA. The target audience was librarians from francophone African countries. A similar course will take place in June in Malawi for anglophone African countries. As a result of changes in staff (see below), the UAP programme will not be directly represented at that meeting. However, Dr David Wood, Head of Collections at the British Library Document Supply Centre, has agreed to take part and to make a presentation on UAP. He has undertaken consultancy work on document supply services in agriculture for the FAO and CEC, and has undertaken research in Central Africa, including Malawi.

Other meetings that have been proposed or agreed include national UAP seminar in Malaysia and Thailand, and a national or regional UAP meeting for Arab countries.

Wim Koops, Klaus-Dieter Lehmann and Maurice Line, all of whom are closely associated with the UAP programme, continue to participate in meetings between IFLA and GELC, the most recent one of which was held in February. Matters considered have included barriers to availability as perceived by the book trade and librarians and areas where cooperation may be mutually beneficial.

Research

Proposals for the development of a document delivery system to support ASTINFO have been considered by Unesco. Although the proposals have been broadly accepted, some revision will be needed, in particular relating to operational detail and to costs, as the amount of money available at Unesco to support initial developments is limited. Detailed comments are awaited from the National Library of Australia and from the [Australian] Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, which would be required to operate the service. Meanwhile, the National Library of Australia has indicated that it expects no problems in implementing the system. It is still hoped that the system may become operational in 1987.

Discussions with UNCSTD (United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development) will continue, but the development of operational plans that involve the UAP programme await the identification of further resources. These are being pursued by both UNCSTD and IFLA.

Other research projects that are currently being negotiated include the updating of the *Study of the impact of new technology on the availability of publications*, which was published by the programme in 1984. The original study, carried out by Brenda White and Priscilla Oakshott, was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Proposals for updating that work have been submitted to the DFG.

A contract with Unesco is expected for the preparation of a document on "Measuring the performance of document delivery services". The document will be prepared as a manual of document delivery performance measurement techniques which can be applied in a wide range of countries, and will include guidelines for collecting and maintaining data on document delivery activities. The wording of the draft contract has been agreed and a formal contract is awaited.

The programme has been giving consideration to providing practical guidelines for the planning and operation of repositories, an area that is also of interest to IFLA's Section on Acquisition and Exchange. In April Maurice Line will attend a seminar on national repository planning organized in Oslo in conjunction with the Section on Acquisitions and Exchange and the Norwegian Library Association. He will give the keynote introductory address. It is hoped that after the meeting it will be possible to determine more precisely the roles of the programme and the section in developing appropriate guidelines.

Publications

No major new publications have been issued in 1987. The *UAP Newsletter* continues to appear in English and Spanish every January and July. A further update to the bibliography on UAP will be submitted to *IFLA Journal* later this year, and a major review of the first ten years of the programme is being prepared for publication late in 1987 or early in 1988.

Staffing

1987 saw a change in the staff of the programme. Maurice Line continues as Director, by Stephen Vickers, having worked for IFLA for some ten years left the position of Programme Officer in April and has taken up duties with the British Library Document Supply Centre.

His place as Programme Officer has been taken by Marie-France Plassard, familiar to many at IFLA's conferences as a member of the team of interpreters. IFLA is therefore not unfamiliar to her. Her professional qualifications were gained at Columbia University, New York. She was in charge of the American Library in Toulouse for some twenty years and she has also worked in the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. She has travelled extensively.

PROGRESS REPORT ON IFLA CORE PROGRAMME FOR UNIVERSAL DATAFLOW AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (UDT)

Cynthia DURANCE, *National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Canada*

In November 1986, the Program Management Committee adopted revised terms of reference of the Transborder Data Flow Core Program and renamed the program Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) to reflect the changed emphasis of the program. The new terms of reference reflect the orientation of this core program as a support program to the activities of the other core programs and IFLA members for electronic transfer of data. The program will be responsible for technical, economic and policy aspects of electronic data transfer, and will work to reduce barriers and to promote the electronic transfer of data. Please see Appendix 1 for the new terms of reference.

In 1987, the Program Management Committee created a UDT Advisory Committee. It has appointed three candidates as nominated by the Section on Information Technology and one candidate as nominated by each of the Divisions of Regional Activities and Bibliographic Control, and the Section on Interlending. La Fédération Internationale d'Information (FID) has also been asked to nominate a member. As with all core program advisory committees nominations and appointments are made with due consideration of such factors as expertise, ability to perform a liaison function, and ability to attend meetings. Christine Bossmeyer of the Deutschbibliotek in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany has been appointed Chairman of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is meeting for the first time at the conference in Brighton to provide advice to the UDT office on program priorities in light of the current activities of pertinent IFLA sections.

Over the past year activities which have been undertaken by the UDT core program include the publication of two issues of the UDT Newsletter. The first issue includes the revised terms of reference of the UDT program. The second issue is devoted to the final report of the Transborder Data Flow Survey which was begun in 1986. In general the survey concluded that the most important barrier to transborder data flow for libraries is the cost of services, followed by technical barriers, then by lack of awareness of available services and lack of training. Interestingly, barriers related to language, policies and legal or contractual matters considered to be of only minor significance. Suggested priority activities for the core program in the future are in the areas of studies, pilot projects, and educational activities related both to reducing transborder dataflow barriers and improving awareness of data services offered internationally. Promotion of technology standards related to transborder dataflow was also considered a priority.

With the survey results and the revised terms of reference available in early 1987 the UDT Office revised its work plan for 1987. Given the modest financial and human resources currently available to the Office, it was decided to place priority on beginning publication of the UDT Newsletter, and to assist the IFLA Section on Information Technology in organizing the Pre-conference seminar in London entitled "Open Systems Interconnection: the Communications technology for the 1990's". Accordingly the Director of the UDT Office (also a member of the Standing Committee of the Section on Information Technology) was program chairman for that seminar and the UDT Office will provide funds for editing the seminar proceedings prior to their publication. In this way the UDT Office is assisting in raising awareness of the issues and opportunities for effective electronic transfer of data internationally.

The plan for activities in 1988 are as of this writing not yet finalized. However, it is expected that the UDT Newsletter and other promotional activities will continue to be undertaken and that follow-up to conclusions reached at the pre-conference seminar will be carried out as appropriate.

APPENDIX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE UNIVERSAL DATAFLOW AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORE PROGRAMME

2.5 Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT) Core Programme

This programme was formerly named the Transborder Dataflow (TDF) core programme. Its terms of reference and name were changed in late 1986 following a review of the core programmes of IFLA.

2.5.1 Programme Objectives

The objective of the IFLA Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications programme is to promote the effectiveness of the libraries and of IFLA programmes by:

- promoting the electronic transfer of data between libraries and their users, and between libraries and related sectors, such as publishers and providers of abstracting and indexing or full text data base services;
- working to reduce telecommunications barriers as they affect electronic transfer of data of use to libraries, their users and their suppliers.
- assisting and supporting the other IFLA core programmes on the means and mode of communicating electronic data relevant to libraries and related sectors;
- serving as a focal point in the field of UDT, monitoring developments, providing information, and supporting the promotion, implementation and use of compatible international standards for library specific applications of electronic data communications.

2.5.2 Programme Orientation

This programme supports the other IFLA core programmes and the professional groups of ILFA by providing a focus for promoting the development, implementation, and use of standards necessary for electronic interchange of information by libraries both nationally and internationally, by indentifying and attempting to find solutions for technological, economic and policy barriers to electronic data transfer, and by providing general consultation and advice to IFLA members on these areas.

The UDT core programme is concerned with the transfer of data per se rather than with the creation and intellectual content of the data, which are the concern of the other core programmes and professional, groups. Similarly the UDT programme is concerned with the technical, economic and policy barriers to interconnection of computers and of telecommunications services rather than with economic and policy issues pertaining to the data itself.

2.5.3 Programme Areas

The first programme area is to increase the awareness in library and related sectors of the technological, and economic benefits and opportunities provided by electronic transfer of data, and of the barriers to such transfer.

The second programme is the promotion of the development, implementation, use and maintenance of technological and telecommunications and related standards, in particular those within the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model suite of standards, which are relevant to the achievement of electronic transfer of library and information data.

The third programme area is the monitoring of national and international telecommunications policies as they affect the electronic exchange of data, including interconnection, regulatory and economic policies.

2.5.4 Programme Action

2.5.4.1 Technological Matters

Technological issues are currently and will increasingly arise in the development, compatible implementation, use, maintenance and enhancement of standards for data interchange. Without the resolution of these issues effective intercommunication of data will not be achieved either nationally of internationally. Action will be taken on:

- promoting international standards being developed by ISO and CCITT for the intercommunication of bibliographic and information data in the OSI context;
- developing mechanisms as necessary for achieving agreement on, and verification of, compatible implementations of these standard specifications, without which effective electronic data transfer will not be accomplished;
- providing consultation and advice on the use and implementation of standards for the intercommunication of data, and on strategies to allow migration of existing systems to these standards;
- ensuring mechanisms exist for the maintenance of data and code values within these standards and verification specifications as they evolve;

- providing a focal point for discussion and coordination of technical plans among libraries, publishers and abstracting and indexing or full text data base providers implementing and using these standards;
- providing consultation and advice on the technological problems of developing and providing access to electronic directories of information about services and data bases for libraries and related sectors;
- providing support to other IFLA core programmes concerning technological issues relating to access to and delivery of data.

2.5.4.2Economic Matters
Economic issues will change over time and affect the utility of various telecommunications configurations and services. It will be necessary to monitor and raise awareness of these changes as they occur. Areas for action include:
- monitoring national policies inhibiting transborder data flow due to import or export or other taxes on data transferred electronically;
- monitoring national and international telecommunications rate and tariff policies, and the dichotomies which may arise due to opposing national philosophies concerning regulation;
- gathering and disseminating information on costs, availability and maintenance of suitable equipment in developing countries where, without such equipment, electronic transfer of data will not be possible.

2.5.4.3 Coordination and Policy Matters
There are several policy and coordination issues which affect the use of and requirements for electronic data communications by libraries at both national and international levels, which should be monitored and studied, and if possible, solutions found to any problems identified. Areas for action include:
- monitoring national policies on interconnection of national telecommunications carriers to international carriers including their interconnection agreements and restrictions:
- establishing liaison with other international bodies, such as the EEC and UNESCO, who have similar interests in promoting electronic information interchange and pursuing joint ventures as appropriate;
- monitoring policies for access to directories of information about the data and data bases that are available for electronic transfer;
- establishing mechanisms for the coordination of library and related sector implementations OSI standards and enhancements to them so that as the standards mature, systems implementing them can continue to communicate with each other;
- monitoring developments in areas of the world not adequately served by telecommunications services (especially developing countries) due to inadequate terrestrial or satellite telecommunications services;
- providing information, general consultation and advice on the rapidly evolving information transfer technology, and providing training aids and education, taking into account the differing circumstances in different areas of the world.

82-CORE-4-E

IFLA CORE PROGRAMME ON PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION (PAC)

Merrily A. Smith, *Director*

This has been a busy year for the PAC Core Programme, and I am happy to report progress on several fronts.

At the organizational level, the program has become more clearly defined, both at the international focal point and at the regional centers in Sable and Leipzig. I travelled to both centres in February and had fruitful meetings with M. Jean-Marie Arnoult (Director of the Sable regional center) and Dr. Wachter (Director of the Leipzig regional center). We mutually agreed that the general goals of PAC in the immediate future would be (in order of priority):

1. To raise the level of preservation awareness around the world;
2. To produce an international newsletter as soon as possible and to distribute is to as many people as possible;
3. To develop and provide educational materials about preservation that address basic general issues of care, handling, and planning (rather than focusing immediately on the technical details of treatment and repair); and
4. To develop and encourage possibilities for the education and continued training of professional conservators.

Preservation Awareness
The major activity relating to the first goal of raising preservation awareness centered around preparation for publication of the papers presented at the Vienna conference on Preservation of Library Materials which took place in April 1986 and was sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, with the cooperation of IFLA and UNESCO. The 700-page manuscript is in the process of production by K. G. Saur Verlag, and will soon be available to the public in a two-volume set. The book contains 44 papers that cover the topics of preservation policy worldwide, planning for preservation, cooperation in preservation, and emerging technologies in library preservation. In addition, it includes a number of technical articles on policy and training, reproduction of library materials, storage and handling, and treatment and environment. The recommendations of the conference are also included, as is a general summary of the conference as a whole. Abstracts of each paper are presented in English, French, and German, and many of the papers are accompanied by lengthy bibliographies. This publication is a major contribution to the preservation literature, and I'm sure you will all want to own a copy.

Newsletter
Regarding the goal of producing an international newsletter, I am happy to report that the first issue of *International Preservation News* (ISSN 0890-4960) is in press. Although we have a preliminary mailing list of people who will receive the newsletter, some of you may not be represented there. If you would like to receive the newsletter on a regular basis, please send me your name and mailing address and I'll see that you are added to the list.

Educational Materials
Much progress has been made in the area of developing educational materials about preservation. Two UNESCO studies have been completed, one on *Disaster Preparation and Response* by Sally Buchanan and the other on *Control of Mold in Libraries and Archives* by Mary Wood Lee. Other UNESCO studies in progress are *Control and Extermination of Insects* by Dr. Thomas Parker, and *Mass Conservation Techniques* by Dr. Wolfgang Wachter.

Two audiovisual programs initially produced by the Library of Congress have been translated into French and German. Copies of one of them, "Handling Books in General Collections," have been deposited at both the Sable and Leipzig regional centers. They are available for loan, and I encourage you to borrow them. The other program, "Planning for Preservation," is in preparation, and copies of it will also be available for loan from the regional centers.

During the past year, the international focal point has responded to an average of 33 inquiries per month for preservation information. Reference Service of this kind in one of the PAC activities that takes place at the international focal point. Presently, the Library of Congress is in the process of planning the development of a database of bibliographic and resource files on the subject of library and archives preservation. Initially conceived to respond to the reference needs of the American library community, the plans for this database have been expanded to include non-English bibliographic citations and resource files that would also be useful to the international library community. Funds have been approved via the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a U.S. Government grant to enable PAC to contract with institutions in various countries to acquire non-English bibliographic entries for the database.

Another service that PAC has been able to offer in the past year is consultation assistance. For example, M. Arnoult visited libraries in Fribourg and Lausanne, Switzerland to consult with them on the state of preservation in their libraries. In addition, he worked with libraries in Le Mans and Nantes, France regarding newspaper preservation and insect infestation, respectively.

In order to continue developing appropriate educational tools and providing useful assistance to our colleagues, PAC needs to learn more about the sorts of information and learning resources needed by the international library and archives communities. This is one of the reasons that IFLA (PAC and the Section on Conservation) and the International Council on Archives (ICA) spent considerable time in the past year continuing to work together on a UNESCO contract to carry out a survey that would assess the current state of preservation and conservation of library and archival documents throughout the world.

As reported in last year's Open Forum, this project began with the development of a questionnaire that was circulated to 850 libraries and archives in March 1986. The majority of the results has been received and analyzed by August 1986 and were discussed by M. Jean-Marie Arnoult at one of the Conservation Section meetings held during the Tokyo meeting. Subsequently, more detailed information was gathered by means of site visits by several experts to institutions in twelve countries and by follow-up inquiries that were sent to eight other countries. The results of the survey were summarized in a report prepared by Dr. David Clements, Chair of the working group, in November 1986 and the project is now complete.

Educational Opportunities

Development and implementation of education and training has taken place at both regional centers and at the international focal point in the past year. For example, Dr. Wolfgang Wachter held two one-week seminars on techniques of paper splitting, and, at the time of this writing, had made arrangements to conduct training sessions for conservators from Korea, Tunisia, and Greece. In addition, he arranged a cooperative agreement between the PAC regional center in Leipzig and the University Library in Jena, also in the GDR, by which the two institutions will work jointly to organize and train other people from the international conservation community. M. Arnoult conducted a one-month course on preservation problems and on planning for preservation for a library school student from Denmark. At the international focal point, the chief book conservator from the National Library of Venezuela spent the first of a two-year internship in the Library of Congress Conservation Office studying advanced techniques of book conservation.

Other Activities and Events

In addition to these activities and events that relate to the broad goals of the PAC program, progress has been mande in several areas. A five-year plan for PAC has been drawn up. We now have an Advisory Committee. Dr. Wachter has created a position in the Leipzig regional center for a full-time secretary to help with the administration of PAC activities. At the international focal point a job description has been written and interviews held for a full-time assistant. This person will start work in the next month. Lastly, it gives me great pleasure to announce that a new regional center has been identified. It is located at the National Library of Venezuela, is directed by Mrs. Lourdes Blanco, and will officially begin operation in January 1988.

Conclusion

These, then, are the activities and events of PAC that took place in the last twelve months as we worked to meet our primary goals of raising preservation awareness worldwide, producing a newsletter, developing and disseminating educational tools and information, and planning and providing training opportunities for librarians and conservators. We approach the coming year with enthusiasm, and look forward to working with our new regional center, and new advisory committee. We will continue to maintain a close working relationship with the IFLA Conservation Section and the other IFLA core programs, and anticipate on-going communication and cooperation with both ICA and UNESCO.

I would at this time like to take the opportunity to thank the staff of IFLA for their unfailing patience and friendliness during the past year as we have dealt together with the challenges and growing pains that any new program encounters during its first year of operation. In particular, I extend my personal thanks to Mrs. Wijnstrom for the ecouragement and support she has given to PAC, and wish her all the best for the future.

Finally, I invite you all to become more involved in the field of preservation. Preservation is a growth industry; it offers something for everyone, and everyone has something to contribute. As librarians and library users we *all* have a stake in preserving the past for the future.

Thank you.